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Introduction:

This document gives a brief introduction about different Pdf elements.

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1. First Chapter

1.1. Subcategory 1

Portable Document Format (PDF), standardized as ISO 32000, is a file format developed by Adobe in 1992 to present documents, including text formatting and images, in a manner independent of application software, hardware, and operating systems. Based on the PostScript language, each PDF file encapsulates a complete description of a fixed-layout flat document, including the text, fonts, vector graphics, raster images and other information needed to display it. PDF has its roots in "The Camelot Project" initiated by Adobe co-founder John Warnock in 1991.

1.2. Subcategory 2

PDF files may contain a variety of content besides flat text and graphics including logical structuring elements, interactive elements such as annotations and form-fields, layers, rich media (including video content), three-dimensional objects using U3D or PRC, and various other data formats.

The PDF specification also provides for encryption and digital signatures, file attachments, and metadata to enable workflows requiring these features.

Adobe Systems made the PDF specification available free of charge in 1993. In the early years PDF was popular mainly in desktop publishing workflows, and competed with a variety of formats such as DjVu, Envoy, Common Ground Digital Paper, Farallon Replica and even Adobe's own PostScript format

- 1. Typeset text stored as content streams (i.e., not encoded in plain text.
- 2. Vector graphics for illustrations and designs that consist of shapes and lines
- 3. Raster graphics for photographs and other types of images